Amneemente, etc., Chis Guening.

BOOTE'S THEATER .- "The Hunchback." Miss Le. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Article 47."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE - "Lalla Rookh." LINA EDWIN'S THEATER .- "The Palace of Truth." Nuncis Gampin.—"Poll and Partner Joe." Mrs.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty" Remod-UNION SQUARE THEATER.-Variety Company.

Wallack's TREATER. - "The Veteran." Lester

COOPER INSTITUTE.-Lecture. D. H. London. San Francisco Minstreis.-Birch, Wambold, etc.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872.

The Ministerialists have been successful in the preliminary elections for the Spanish Cortes. === The London authorities have refused a license to the tavern used by the Republicans as their headquarters, and John Squart Mill has written a strong letter on the subject. be found advisable to adopt a Free Trade platform, --- Minister Schenck is in Paris. ---- The Belgian.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, another Bounty bill was reported. Some progress was made with the Indian Appropriation bill. ____ In the House, a bill was reported to secure the public lands to actual settlers. The Steam-

The Republicans elected their State ticket in Rhode Island, yesterday, with the exception of their Lieuten ant-Governor. - Valuable gold discoveries have been made in Minnesota. ==== There is a great accu. mulation of freight at Council Bluffs, Iowa. —— Navi-gation is open on the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers.

A recent decision by the Court of Appeals is expected to lead to a general Penitentiary delivery. - Fifty bench warrants have been issued against alleged whisky conspirators. ---- Funeral ceremonies were held in honor of Gen. Anderson. —— The colored people cele-brated the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. —— The body of a murdered sailor was found in Roosevelt-st. = Gold, 110, 110}, 110. Thermometer, 40°, 54°, 45°.

Though less than the usual interest was attached to the University boat-races on the Thames, this year, the account of that contest by our London correspondent will command many readers. His letter printed to-day gives a vivid picture of the great sporting event, its accessories and incidents.

Some superserviceable official in the employment of the British Government has brought odium on his superiors, as is the misfortune of men who have more zeal than discretion. A tayern which has been, for some time, the headquarters of London Republicans, has been refused a license; and so the rendezvous is likely to be broken up as a seditious and dangerous concern. This is very small business, indeedsmaller than most of our Republican John Thomases dabble in; but it will be large enough to make things, by and by, uncomfortable for the Monarchists.

Rhode Island very quietly elected a State ticket and Legislature yesterday. Seth Padelford, Republican, was chosen Governor by a majority of 1,157. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Pardon W. Stevens, was defeated for reëlection by a local quarrel, which cost him 950 votes. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was elected, and the Legislature is, as usual, overwhelmingly Republican. There is no Senator to elect from Rhode Island this year, and no special outside issues entered into the canvass which has just been so peacefully concluded.

Secretary Robeson's explanation of his conduct in the Secor affair has every appearance of candor and fairness. The disposal of the claim which has made so much noise seems to have been a legacy from the chaotic management of the Navy Department by Admiral Porter. That pragmatic officer had a way peculiarly his own of acting as Secretary, President, and Congress, and great confusion was introduced into the Department during his brief reign. The Secretary has, however, made out a good case, reënforced, as he is, by the decision of the Treasury Department.

The point which has lately agitated the Sen- | by the Cincinnati Convention. ate Arms Inquiry, more than any other, is the explanation of the mysterious initials "R. F.," which were branded on the cases of war material sent to France. The evidence, yesterday, seemed conclusive that these cabalistic letters Aid not mean "Remington Fils," nor "Regle- to misconceive the functions of a newspaper.

"mentaire Fusil," as one ingenious witness Excested, but "Republique Française." There is no need of further inquiry on this point, surely. Mr. C. K. Garrison's testimony showed that, as a purchaser of arms, his troubles had been very great, and that he stood in need of Gen. Ingalls's assistance and influence in high

quarters. The elections in Spain for members of the and preside over the election of the Deputies. In short, we mean to make our journal as appear to have resulted in a decided victory to the Ministerialists. The entire power of the Government has been thrown in that direction and has evidently had great effect. If the elections bear out the promise of this preliminary trial of strength Sagasta will have a large majority in the coming Cortes. So disastrous is the influence of this man upon the politics of Spain that the Spaniards could better endure a war and a pestilence than anything which would confirm and strengthen him in power.

delivery of Blackwell's Island prisoners which may be, in some sense, supplementary to the free-and-easy orders of Judges Cardozo and Barnard; but a decision in the Court of Appeals, at Albany, makes probable the release of a number of offenders, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions. Availing himself of the decision referred to, the terms of which moved, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for his client's discharge on the ground that his sentence was illegal, the Court which sentenced him being illegally constituted. The decision in the case will be watched with great interest, as numerous other similar instances will be brought up, if the opinion of Judge Bedford should warrant the motion.

ABOUT CINCINNATI.

Through the smoke and reck of calumny and denunciation with which its proposers are assailed, it is at length clear that the Cincinnati Convention will be held, and will be strongly attended. What it will see fit to dowhether to suggest candidates, frame a platform, appeal to the Philadelphia Convention, or adopt some other mode of making its views known and felt-we neither ask nor guess. And we decline to make room for suggestions that the Convention shall do this or refrain from doing that, simply because the Convention can scarcely fail to be better qualified to judge in the premises than any individual, and can better judge what should be done in May than any one could tell it in March or April. To all who would fill our columns with their notions of what ought and what ought not to be done at Cincinnati, we say, "Send delegates "that will present your views to the Conven-"tion, or go yourself and submit them." Thus proffered, they will doubtless receive due consideration.

Meantime, the immeasurable recklessness with which all who favor this movement are assailed is not likely to be abated. Even a sheet once respectable, The Boston Journal, does not hesitate to assert that

"Mr. Greeley himself, not long ago, publicly declared that he must be counted out of the Cincianati movement. unless it was favorable to Protection."

-What Mr. Greeley did say was exactly

this: mark well his precise language: From The Tribune of March 16. "Of course, we shall ask to be counted out if the majority shall decide to make Free Trade a plank in their platform. The Protection of Home Industry is of nore importance, in our view, than the success of any party or ticket. If it should be decided to make Free Trade a corner-stone of the Cincinnati movement, we ask only that we be not insulted by the assumption that any possible selection of candidates could us to that decision. We are quite aware that it may despite our repugnance thereto. If the masses want Free Trade, they ought to be gratified, no matter though at the cost of repelling this or that dissenter. The Convention will, we doubt not, consider thoroughly and determine wisely on this point as on others, which lie between the opening and the decides to make Free Trade a plank in its platform, let it express that determination in plain, unambiguous lan guage. Such juggling phrases as Revenue Reform should be scouted from the vocabulary of the earnest and the truthful.

"We do not seek nor desire any utterance from Cincin nati in favor of Protection. We ask only that that freedom to differ on Economic questions which has always been cherished by Republicans may still be conceded and main tained. We do not ask that the candidates (should any be proposed) shall be Protectionists. We only say that, should Protectionists be virtually ruled out of the Cin cinnati movement, a hint without a kick will suffice

-That is where we have always stood since the Republican party was formed, as our assailants very well know. In signing the letter to Col. Grosvenor, we simply indicated our approval of the Cincinnati movement, not of every phrase embodied in that letter. No such letter could ever be influentially signed at all, if every one were to insist on having it express his own precise views. We are informed that one of the foremost Republicans of our City (Isaac Sherman) declined to sign because the letter did not commit the signers to Free Trade. On the other hand, Dr. Krackowizer objected to the letter as printed that it seemed to condemn Protection. If we had drafted that letter, its language would have been different; but the Cincinnati movement will be judged by its own acts and utterances, not by those of this or that

squad who united in calling it. That the Convention will not rule out those attending it who are Protectionists, we are abundantly assured. It might, possibly, be tempted to do so if it could thereby win the votes of all Free-Traders; but this is manifestly impossible. Half the most conspicuous and fussy Free-Traders in this City are among the most vehement of our Two-Term men. So are Gerrit Smith and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, both extreme Free-Traders; so are many other such. Since these are not to be won by any possible utterance at Cincinnati, it is plain that the Convention will not run its head against a wall by ruling out Protectionists from its fellowship. Each supporter of the movement will be left free to act and vote on Economic questions precisely as he shall see fit, as he has always been in the Republican party. THE TRIBUNE never opposed a Republican candidate because of his devotion to Free Trade; but The Evening Post, when the Editor of this journal was the sole Republican candidate for the present Congress, called on the electors of his district to oppose and defeat him because (and only because) of his advocacy of Protection. The St. Louis Democrat may have done the like in one or two instances, but not while it was acting with the regular Republican party, whose enlightened rule has always been toleration of Economic differences. And this rule, we cannot doubt, will be recognized and reaffirmed

Our friends who criticise our reproduction of all the strongest, bitterest, unfairest, meanest things put forth in the Two-Term journals against the Cincinnati movement seem to us

- Zames

It is not our business to furnish our readers with ready-made opinions, but to give them such facts and utterances as will afford them he wrote, only three days after the date of a fair conception of all that is going on, and this energetic dispatch, an elaborate plea for leave them to make up their own judgments the Spanish view of the case. He recapitulates party "organ," while expressing our own views THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

the city yesterday; one was funercal, and the other triumphant. The first bore to his grave the mortal part of a soldier of renown whose fame is bound up with a stormy chapter of his country's history. The other celebrated It is not pleasant to contemplate a general the deliverance of a race from bondage. funeral cortege was a tribute The of honor and respect to one whose name is identified with the beginning of a civil war; the triumphal procession commemorated the deliverance of millions of men, women and children, through the fire and blood of that long struggle. It was fitting that much of the pomp and circumstance of war should are given elsewhere, counsel for a convict attend Anderson to his grave, and that the old flag which he defended so well at Sumter should drape his coffin as he was carried hence; and it is well that the representatives of a race redeemed by the conflict begun at Sumter should commemorate with jubilation the day which clothed | Vice-President, saying the person referred to them with the rights of citizens of the Republie. We do not need to look beneath the larger meaning of these two public demonstrations; it is not so much the man whom we honor in him who fought at Sumter, sentiment of which he was the illustration-the cause which he defended. And though those who parade in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment may not altogether apprehend the greatness of that event in American history, and though they may bear upon them many traces of their past rude estate, no large, honest soul can contemplate their generous offering to the day without a thrill of pride and triumph at the work which has been done for humanity. It was by a felicitous coincidence that these memories should be crowded into one day: they recall the beginning and the end,

> It is possible that we may too soon forget to revere the memory of those who fell and to honor the deeds of those who fought well in the struggle for the unity of the country. The dark days when anarchy, a dismembered nation, and social chaos seemed nigh at hand, are soon forgotten; and the time when the heart of the whole country, as the heart of one man, was with the brave boys at the front, seems almost like a dream the old irritations of extreme national sections may be soothed and disappear, and no veteran of the grand army be left to shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won, it on the 12th he has been guilty of a distinct will be always well for the nation that it keep | betrayal of his trust. alive the smoldering fires of patriotism by a recall of the self-denving sacrifices of the brave men who did what they could to maintain the integrity of the Union. A part of the enduring fruit of victory was the absolute freedom of the colored race, whose humble tribute to the greatness of the anniversary so singularly mingled, yesterday, with the recollections of Sumter, and the lurid beginnings of a conflict whose end no man could foresee. Whatever may be true of this passing generation, men will not forget the great events close of that struggle-between Sumter and Freedom. Perhaps we need to stand off a pace and look back on the portentous historical figures which emerge from our national life. Yet, justice need not wait for another age to give place to that which belongs to the great names and great events of the past decade of American history. We may not have monuments and pageants for these in all time hereafter; but humanity will, in ages to come,

nation saved, a race delivered.

remember Sumter, Lincoln, Emancipation. THE CASE OF DR. HOUARD. The Secretary of State has at last thought proper to send to Congress a statement of the case of Dr. Houard which is certainly the most marvelous exhibition of impartiality ever seen in the history of diplomacy. There are of course two sides to every question, but this is the first time we have ever known the Secretary of State to hold both sides at the same time, and energetically defend both in the presence of the world. In the dispatch which Mr. Fish sent to Mr. Adee on the 9th of March, he warmly espouses the cause of Dr. Houard. He begins by stating categor- (in their estimation) it was "just like him." ically that "John Emile Houard is a citizen of "the United States by birth. He was born in Phil- of these lies from the tiny germ up to its full-"adelphia on the 5th of September, 1815. . His "father was also a citizen of the United States "by naturalization, completed in 1803." The dispatch further goes on to state that when Dr. Houard went to Cuba, he received the permission to practice his profession, which is given only to foreigners. Mr. Fish then states that "it does not appear that Dr. Houard this? Yet many let it pass as, if not true, "that he ever accepted Spanish nationality." The Secretary of State then gives a brief resumé of the trial and conviction length, The Times's Washington correspondent of Dr. Houard, and of the unsuccessful efforts to effect his release through applications to the Spanish Minister and to the Captain-General. He closes with these strong and unequivocal instructions: "The action of the Spanish authorities in the "Island of Cuba in trying Dr. Houard by a "court-martial, and their refusal to furnish a "record of the proceedings of the Court and "of the testimony adduced against him, ap-"pear to be a clear infraction of the provis-"ions of the seventh article of the Treaty of "1795, between the United States and Spain, "an infraction of the Treaty against which "this Government is called to interpose the "most serious remonstrance. You are accord-"ingly instructed to bring this case to the at-"tention of the Spanish Government. You "will point out the fact that Dr. Houard is a "native citizen of the United States. You will "remonstrate against the proceedings of the "Spanish authorities in Cuba in his case, as a "violation of the provisions of the Treaty al-" ready cited, and you will ask his immediate re-

This is all reasonable and consistent-exactly what should be expected from an American Secretary of State under the circumstances.

thereon. We express our own views very the facts of the dispatch, but gives them frankly, and they adopt or reject them as they all a leaning to the Spanish side, from time to time see fit. We purpose to omit and says: "It can scarcely be denied that nothing that seems to us calculated to aid "these circumstances, in some degree, justify them in forming their own opinions, even "the Spanish authorities in regarding Dr. electoral colleges who are to choose Senators though these should differ widely from ours. "Houard as subject to their jurisdiction, "since, on the other hand, nothing whatever different as we can from what is known as a "is brought forward in his behalf to illustrate "or prove his assertion at any time of Ameriwith absolute freedom. Readers whom this "can citizenship." The circumstances which does not suit will easily find "organs" that go to show that Dr. Houard was not an play only such music as they delight to hear. American citizen were that he has not proved that he took any part in our war for the Union. This is a new and ingenious defi-Two pageants passed through the streets of nition of citizenship, and if generally adopted would make Americans of Bright and Gasparin, and aliens of many thousands who have never been beyond our boundaries. The Secretary goes on to review the charges against Houard and to belittle his evidence in his own defense, and concludes with this virtual surrender of the case: "The strong point which prevents the intervention of this "Government in behalf of Dr. Houard from "becoming efficacious for his release, is the "fact that he has been regularly tried and "found guilty by a duly constituted tribunal "in the Island of Cuba." We confess ourselves at a loss to comprehend the meaning of this glaring contradiction. On the 9th of March, the Secretary orders the representative of the United States in Madrid to protest against the injury done to an American citizen, and to peremptorily demand his release. On the 12th of March he writes a letter to the is probably not an American citizen, and that the "intervention of this Government for his "relief" is "inefficacious." And on the 1st of April, before Mr. Adee has had time to present the demand of this Government at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State gives to the press the extraordinary letter by which the case is surrendered. This correspondence goes, of course, by the first mail, or by telegraph, to Madrid, and Mr. De Blas

Houard's friends and relatives in Philadelphia,

to this outraged citizen. In the mean time, Dr. Houard goes to the chain-gang, sentenced to hard labor for eight years, and the robbers of Havana divide his property among them. He is 67 years of age and already broken in health. He cannot the first and last chapters in the record of a possibly survive his sentence, which therefore amounts virtually to a sentence to death by

to Mr. Colfax as a full and sufficient answer to

slow torture. It will be understood that we are not prejudging this case. We claim to have no fuller information in regard to it than that in possession of the State Department when the dispatch of the 9th March was written. It is impossible for us to decide whether Mr. Fish was right when he demanded the "immediate release" of Dr. Houard, or when, three days later, he told his friends that ages old; we live so fast. But, though they had no case. But on one of these occasions he was certainly wrong. If it was on the 9th, he has recklessly put the Government in an untenable position, and if it was

DO YOU LIKE YOUR NEWS SALTED?

The Times of Wednesday said: "In reference to the statement that Senator of Pennsylvania would attend the Cincinnati Convention, he said, yesterday, to several Senators, tout he had never authorized the statement that he would attend the

-The above paragraph was made out of the following dispatch to the Associated Press, the

readers: PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 2.- In reference to the statement that Senster McClure would attend the Curcinitati Convention, is said, to-day, to several Sensters, that he had never authorized the Convention is to be a Republican body, entirely within the Republican party, and one that any Republican can attend with entire consisand, indeed, one that may be a supreme necessity, to save the party from noralization and defeat. He declared the systematic ostracism of ever independent Republican by those who seem to control the National Administration a great source of discord in the party, and that he will encourage any meeting of Republicans that looks to the disensiraliment of the organization, and such demonstration to the Philadelphia Convention as will compel it to act for the safety and success of the party, regardless of personal interests.

-If any reader likes the avowals of public men cut and carved to suit the exigencies of the journal they take, they now know just where to find what they require.

THE GENESIS OF A LIE.

We presume it already well known to most intelligent people that most of the reported sayings of public men which are quoted and circulated by their adversaries with intent to subject them to odium and hatred, are lies. There was the famous apothegra attributed to "the rich will take care of the poor"-as naked a lie as ever was concocted-yet it was stuck to for years, and hundreds of thousands died believing that he had uttered it, mainly because It is interesting to note the growth of one

grown magnificence; and, happily, we have an instance that easts a broad light on the pro-

Some week since, The Times broadly asserted that "Carl Schurz boasts that he carries the "entire German vote in his breeches' pocket." Could any but a very ignorant fool believe "ever renounced his nationality of birth or still weful in shattering Schurz's influence and exposing him to edium, and our demand hatched it-as follows:

hatched it—as follows:

"It is an entered here that next week Senator Schurz will proceed to New York for the purpose of organizing the Germans into the Cheinnadi movement. A speech at the Coever Institute is on the programme, and it is said schurz expresses himself very confinent of being able to turn the extract German element against Grant. He has pretended to resent it belongs that he beasts of carrying the Germans in his breeches pocker. Mr. Summer, in his san Dominge speech of 1.29, was the first to pay him this doubtful compliment, man Mr. Schurz has complacently rested under it ever since. Mr. Summer's charge was that the Freedoent did not dure it flisters Mr. Schurz's position on the Foreign Belations Committee because he had the Germans at his back."

—Here you see exactly how this species of

-Here you see exactly how this species of fabrication is germinated and nourished. Gen. Schurz, it appears, said nothing like what is attributed to him; but Mr. Sumner is now reported to have said, in 1870, that the President dare not order Gen. Schurz's displacement from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. "because he [Schurz] had the Germans at his

Nine-tenths of the kindred assertions that Senator A. or Gen. B. said this or that which he should not have said, have no better foun-, dation than this one.

The Times evinces concern lest the Editor of vocacy of Protection to Home Industry. It

made by the Vice-President in behalf of Dr. or against it? It lately told its readers that sound principles of Political Economy were making great progress in this country; but, when we asked what those principles were, it drew into its shell and maintained an obstinate silence. No one doubts what are the views of THE TRIBUNE on this head. Who knows what are those of The Times?

> What is the matter, pray, with American audiences? Are they simply good-natured, or are they hopelessly and indescribably tasteless? These are questions one is driven to ask after noting the patience, no! the content, with which they sit through acting which is neither more nor less than detestable. Why, some even applaud it! The stage of one of our theaters has recently been the scene of such rantings, such mouthings, such coarse ignorance, as would not be tolerated for an instant in any respectable foreign theater. In Paris, for instance, an actor of like grade attempting to take a leading part would receive such a castigation of hisses as he wouldn't dare face a second time. We endure it without one expression of disapprobation. One scarcely knows what to wonder at most-the meekness of the audience, or the audacity of a manager who presents a raw and ridiculous person as the hero of a charming play. Have we taste ?-have we independence ?-have we not breath with which to chasten and denounce? falsity. As for the young women who think they are arch when they open their eyes very wide and apostrophize Ke-copid, and those tempestuous boys who prance up and down the stage and end every sentence with a snort,-what can one say of them that will do any sort of justice to the subject?

John Thomas seems determined to smash the head of his master with that paving-stone of his. See how

he flourished it vesterday: "Papers which have made haste to inveigh against the Administration for allowing Dr. Houard, an Amerithe Administration for allowing Dr. Houard, an Ascerican, to be sentenced to hard labor in Cuba for political
offenses, will probably be slow to take notice of the fact
that Houard was not an American citizen. He had expatriated himself by acts long since declared by our
Government to be authicient to that end, viz.: By a continuous residence of many years in Cuba, by never haying performed any duty of a citizen, and by giving every
indication that his foreign residence was designed to be
permanent. Secretary Fish, yesterday, laid these facts
before Congress."

To show the ingenious simplifity of this defense.

To show the ingenious stapidity of this defense, look at the last line. These are not "facts." Secretary Fish has not "laid them before Congress." What he did send to Congress was not "yesterday." But the whole statement is equally false and injurious to the Secretary. In his dispatch of the 9th of March he demands the immediate release of has nothing to do but to copy Mr. Fish's letter Dr. Houard, and states that he is a citizen of the United States. Before John Thomas begins to deany demand which we can make for redress fend his employers' acts, would it not be as well to ascertain what they are? He should beware of zeal without knowledge.

In most Southern Legislatures the question of civil rights continues to be talked about. "In the Senate, to-day," writes a correspondent in Jackson, Miss., to The Vicksburg Herald, "the tendency of the negroes was very defiant, one fellow remarking that they are prepared for any issue whatsoever." Now, let us see what they were "defiant" about: "They threaten political damnation to these Radicals who rode into place on the shoulders of negroes, and now refuse to support the demands which these blacks, in their arrogance, are making upon the white people." And what are their demands thus characterized as "arrogant?" They ask, we suppose, simply to be treated just as if they were White men and not Black. If "Radicals," after promising to be fair and true and honest; after professions of friendly interest in a race just emerging from bondage; after using the suffrages of the Blacks to obtain place and pelf and political power, have now indicated a disposition to forget pledges and promises, all we have to say is that they deserve "political damnation," and are quite likely to get what they deserve.

A nice young gentleman, a draper's assistant in Brighton, England, was lately arrested for stealing goods from his employers in a magnificently wholesale way. In nine months he carried off from the shop 200 pairs of kid gloves, 319 cambrie handkerchiefs, 232 silk do., 300 assorted do., 24 bottles of perfumery, 132 silk ties, &c., &c.-in all, 1,582 articles. Curiously enough, this light-fingered paragon kept a diary, in which he entered regularly the goods rest of which The Times withholds from its stolen and the money obtained for them. Before the magistrate the thief made a remarkable speech. He averred that he had stolen because he had been treated with injustice by his employers; and notably on one occasion "because he was five minutes late, he was debarred from having a cup of tea." "You have to steer," he added, "between Scylla and Charybdis in business," Notwithstanding this beautiful and fresh classical allusion, the stony-hearted Recorder sentenced him to five years penal servitude, whereupon he cast up his eyes, exclaiming: "Five years !-it's time for meditation, but-it damns me." Some of this donkey's ill-got money must have been spent at the minor theaters..

Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has issued the Statistics of Wealth. Taxation, and Publie Indebtedness, forming part of the Census of 1870. The true value of the real and personal estate of the Union is \$00,008,518,507, being nearly double the amount in 1860, when it was \$16,159,616,068. The true value of the real and personal estate of New-York is \$6,500,841,264; in 1860 it was \$1,843,838,517. New-York greatly exceeds in wealth all other States: Pennsylvania, the next highest, being \$3,808,340,112. Pennsylvania has more than doubled her wealth Daniel Webster-"Take care of the rich, and since 1860, when it was \$1,416,501,818. The increase in wealth of the Union between 1850 and 1860 was, in round numbers, \$9.000,000,000; in the last decade it was nearly \$14,000,000,000; and this is, of course, exclusive of any estimated sum for colored citizens who were treated as chattels in the former census. These figures clearly demonstrate that the material progress of the country during the last ten years was extraordinary and unparalleled.

It is quite as difficult, it would seem, to get a bit of public ground furbished up and made neat and decent in London as it once was in New-York, Lelcester Sanare, we are told, has long been the disgrace of the British metropolis. The central area is a sort of No-Man's-Land, containing the statue of a horse which once had a rider, but has none now. The News tells us that proposals without end have been made to improve this space, but it belongs in some way to Mr. that it be proved passed utterly unheeded. At Talk, who has prevented the Board of Works from doing anything in the way of improvement, by shows exactly how the egg was laid and who bringing an action in the law courts. The old horse, it is insisted, is public property, and might be removed; but we are not so sure of that. There may be another Mr. Tulk who has a vested interest in the horse capable of being maintained by a Bill in Chancely. So we get curious illustrations and verifications, from time to time, of the oddest and least credible things in Mr. Dickens's novels, and especially of the blind reverence paid in England to established rights and moldy traditions.

> We do not know when we have read a more comfortable or less agitating prediction than this: Alphonse Adhemar declares that the earth is covered by a deluge once in 10,500 years. He reasons it out in a way which foreibly impresses us, albeit we do not in the least comprehend it. All we know is that "a gigantiq polar glacior, by its disruption, overwhelms a Kemisphere ;" and to make matters complete, the world is simultaneously overwhelmed at each end. But, as this is not to happen until A. D. 7253, we find it impossible to get up the least excitement on the subject.

"The Spirits" in Corbina, Mc., have told a man that there is a mine of guicksilver meder his house. Accordingly, with pickux and drill is he digging for it; and so he has been for two years, so industriously that be has entered the bewels of the let i to the this journal should renounce his lifelong ad- extent of 60 feet. Some argue with him on the folly and waste their wind; some lauga. 5 han; but still But the Secretary evidently felt that the American side of the question was exhausted by this effort, and in answer to an application But how stands The Times? For Protection of the earth is not as constructed as to make such folly impossible—we mean, of course, that period, of the earth period.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERSECUTING REPUBLICANS—STRONG LETTER FROM JOHN STUART MILL—"THE GLOBE" ON THE AMERICAN CASE.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3, 1872. The well-known tavern "Hole-in-the-Wall," baving been used as a headquarters by the Republicans of London, has been refused a license by the authorities. New rooms have in consequence been secured for their meetings by the London Patriotic Society The Hon. John Stuart Mill has sent a letter to the President of the Association, inclosing £20 sterling as a contribution toward the expense of its change of quarters, and expressing approval of the resistance of the organization to an attempt by the Government to prevent, by indirect means, the discussion of subjects which it is thought too hazardous to openly suppress.

The Globe of to-day calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character which has obtained currency in London, that the Case of the American Government be fore the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration estimates the losses of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out on English waters at \$15,000,000, and the expenses of the United States Government in pursuing said privateers at \$200,000,000. The Globe comments with some severity upon this statement, and expresses the hope that Mr. Gladstone will be speedily called upon in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth or

The Echo of to-day contains an article upon the subject of the union of Canada with Great Britain, in which it hints strongly that the connection between the two countries is merely artificial, and intimates that Lord Dufferin is possibly the last Viceroy of the Dominion.

The Right Hon, Penjamin Disraeli, who is now on a visit to Manchester, addressed an immense conservative meeting in Free-Trade Hall, in that city, this evening. Mr. Disraell began by saying: "We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphoid the Constitution of the Kingdom; we have come together to talk of a programme for future action, which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people." He then went on to make an earnest defense of the Monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The Sovereign does exercise a real influence. The Monarchy was an institution around which, in peril and adversity, the people can rally. The English monarchy cost less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and the State Legislatures, as well as the Executive, was between 700,600 and 800,000 pounds sterling-double the total of the English Civil List. He closed with a vindication of the arist racy and defense of the House of Lords, as an essential element of the government.

> THE SPANISH ELECTIONS. SUCCESS OF THE MINISTERIALISTS.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 3, 1872. The elections for members of the Electoral Colleges, which are to choose Senators and Deputies of the Cortes, took place, yesterday, throughout the Kingdom, and were conducted quietly, except in Cordova, where slight disorders occurred. Full returns of the elections have not been received; but as far as is known, the Ministerialists have elected 550 Presidents and 2,162 Secretaries of Electoral Colleges, and the Coalitionists or opponents of the Government, 272 Presidents, and 1,261 Secretaries. The City of Madrid was carried by the Coalitionists. It is supposed that the Ministernalist party will have 270 deputies in the lower branch of the Cortes.

LATER.-Additional returns from the elections for members of the Electoral Colleges show that the Ministerialists were successful in the Provinces of Valencia, Salamanca, Huesca, Alicante, and Avila.

The municipal authorities of the towns in the Prevince of Badajos, together with the authorities of a number of towns in other provinces, have entered into a coalition which has for its object the initiation of measures which it is hoped will lead to the restitution of Gibraltar to

THE INSTRODUCTION IN MEXICO. THE INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.

BATTLE OF LA BUFA BEFORE ZACATECAS-THE REVOLUTIONSISTS DEFEATED AND ROUTED CONDITION OF OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRUBUNE Mexico, March 13 .- The Revolutionists, under Guerra, Trevino, and Martinez, having taken the road to Zacatecas, the Government forces under Gen. Rocha. followed them as speedily as possible. On the 2d inst. Rocha found the Revolutionists in a position covering the entrance to the capital of Zaentecas, and ready to give battle. The advance of the latter to meet him in Ojue as, with 6,000 men, and their subsequent retreat to Zacatecas, had been planned in order to bring Rocks suddenly before the position which they had selected as their battle-ground. They had left in Zacatecas to await their return 4,000 infantry, who should be fresh for the fight, and their engineers had made ditches and thrown up intrenchments to render more formidable the hills of La Bufa and La Bolsa which command the entrance to Zacatecas and overlook the town. The 6,000 men who formed the expedition had dwindled down to near 5,000, but, united with the 4,000 infantry who were awaiting their return in Zacatecas. they formed an army of over 9,000 men. Rocha arrived before their chosen position with about 6,000 troops, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 2d inst. He ordered dinner to be served to his men, and made a show of taking a position as if to prepare for operations on the follow ing day, and thus throw the enemy off their guard; but at noon his bucles sounded along the line the order to form columns. The change of formation was quickly effeeted, and his troops, notwithstanding they had been merching since early in the morning, began the battle, without waiting for the arrival of the division under the command of Gen. Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa.

Rocha's troops proceeded to climb the steep hills of

La Bufa and La Bolsa. The enemy being superfords number, detached columns to meet them; but the advance of those columns was effectually checked by the artillery of Rocha, which was much superior to that of the revolutionists, had been skillfully placed, and was most admirably served. Nevertheless, the troops of Rocha encountered a stout resistance. The revolutionary leaders, Treviño, Guerra, Pedro Martinez, Andres Martinez, Naranjo, and others, are notoriously brave men, and good officers for the battle-field. They were well seconded by many hardy veterans from the frontier, who had served in the campaigns of Zugua and Vidaurt against the conservative forces of Sta. Ann and Miramon; and in these of Escobedo, Trevino. and Rocha against the French and Imperialists. The battle raged with fury until 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the mean time Rocha had detached some troops in final movement to cut the enemy's line of retre at the hour above mentioned, when he thought the opportune moment had arrived, he reformed his columns, placed himself at their head, and charged vigorously with the bayonet. A large portion of the revolutionists had no bayonets to their rules, and when they were pressed by Rocha's men with this weapon, they broke and fled. Over 700 were killed, above 1,000 were taken prisoners, about 6,000 found their safety in dispersion most of them casting away their arms in the flight; but over 2,000 cavalry under Trevino made an orderly and letsurely retreat, sustaining a fight with Rocha's caralry until 11 o'clock at night, when the pursuit was sue pended. All their wagens, 13 cannon, a large quantity of arms and ammunition were captured by Rocha. This General reports that he lost over 400 men in killed and wounded, but the belief is general that his less must be heavier. Private letters from Zacatecas state that 3,000 mer

with 11 small cannon, including Trevino's cravalry, entered Tresnillo on the 5d, being all the force of the revo lutionists that had been saved after the battle. On the following morning they continued the ir retreat in the direction of Sierra Hermosa. Gen. Pocha reports by telegraph that the revolutionists o'aty saved about 2,000 men, or less, and that, on the 6th, inst., they separated in the following manner: Trevis, o and Martinez, with 1,000 men, took the road for Nue o Leon; Guerra, with 600, for Durango; and Garcia de la Cadena, with 300, for the Cañon de Juchipile, in the State of Zucatecas, in the direction leading to Jalisco. Consequently Rocha has divided his forces. He detached Col. Ordonez to pursue Garcia de la Cadena; Gen. Cerella to fellow Treviño and Martinez, and pacify Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, while Rocha himself proceeds to recover and pacifi Durango, from which State he will proceed against Mazatlan, if his cooperation should be required for the taking of that town. Of course the States of Davange. Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon, have been placed under martial law, by decree of President Juarez, in order to fa 11.

the take the military better and resteration of order to rache the same only of the State of Pachia has been de in the same only of the State of Pachia has been de in the instead in stege, and Gan. Algebra invested with the political and military authority.

Accepting to the latest news from Gan. Rocha, he was following the Revolutionist, Don Danato Guerra, on the cold to Durango, and Gen. Corelia, with the second Division, was following Martinez and Trevino in the division, was following Martinez and Trevino in the division. ollying the Revolutionist, Don Denato Guerra, on the date Durange, and Gen. Corella, with the second Division, was following Martinez and Trevision in the date of the core of Nievo Leon. Col. Ordenez reports on the 12th inst. that Garcia de la Cadena, finding the pursuit too close, at half a league from the town of Villa Nueve to Wall a loading that establish of vota needle